Important words

School subjects	المواد الدراسية	library	مكتبة	Family	العائلة
Arabic	اللغة العربية	park	حديقة	father	أب
German	اللغة الألمانية	school	مدرسة	mother	أم
English	اللغة الإنجليزية	post office	مكتب بريد	sister	أخت
science	علوم / علم	café	كافيتريا	brother	أخ
computer studies	حاسب آلى	university	جامعة	uncle	عم / خال
history	تاريخ	**Planets**	**الكواكب**	aunt	عمة / خالة
social studies	دراسات إجتماعية	Mercury	عطارد	cousin	إبن العم إو ابن الخال
music	موسيقى	Venus	الزهرة	niece	ابنة الأخ أو الأخت
geography	جغرافيا	Earth	الأرض	nephew	ابن الأخ أو الأخت
maths	رياضيات	Mars	المريخ	grandfather	الجد
art	تربية فنية	Jupiter	المشترى	grandmother	الجدة
physical education	تربية بدنية	Saturn	زحل	grandparents	الأجداد
Jobs	**وظائف**	Uranus	اورانوس	parents	الوالدان
artist	فنان/رسام	Neptune	نبتون	husband	زوج
farmer	فلاح	Pluto	بلوتو	wife	زوجة
doctor	طبيب/دكتور	**Animals & Birds**	**حيوانات و طيور**	son	ابن
dentist	طبيب أسنان	bear	دُب	daughter	ابنة
teacher	مدرس	camel	جمل	grandson	حفيد
architect	مهندس معمارى	lion	أسد	granddaughter	حفيدة
engineer	مهندس	lizard	سحلية	**Colours**	**الألوان**
barber	حلاق	cheetah	فهد	red	أحمر
vet	طبيب بيطرى	chimpanzee	شمبانزى	yellow	أصفر
police officer	ضابط شرطة	deer	غزال	green	أخضر
fire fighter	رجل مطافى	dolphin	دولفين	blue	أزرق
nurse	ممرضة	elephant	فيل	black	اسود
scientist	عالِم	fish	سمكة	white	ابيض
computer programmer	مبرمج كمبيوتر	frog	ضفدع	brown	بُنى
pilot	طيار	giraffe	زرافة	pink	وردى
copilot	مساعد طيار	gorilla	غوريللا	purple	أرجوانى/بنفسجى
musician	موسيقار	kangaroo	كانجارو	**Months**	**الشهور**
mechanic	ميكانيكى	monkey	قرد	January	يناير
accountant	محاسب	octopus	اخطبوط	February	فبراير
tour guide	مرشد سياحى	panda	باندا	March	مارس
chef	طاهٍ / رئيس الطهاة	parrot	ببغاء	April	إبريل
Places	**أماكن**	rabbit	أرنب	May	مايو
supermarket	سوبر ماركت	shark	سمكة القرش	June	يونيو
hospital	مستشفى	snake	ثعبان	July	يوليو
bookshop	محل كُتب	tiger	نمر	August	أغسطس
bus station	محطة أتوبيس	turtle	سلحفاة	September	سبتمبر
market	سوق	whale	حوت	October	أكتوبر
bank	بنك	mouse	فأر	November	نوفمبر
clothes shop	محل ملابس	dove	حمامة	December	ديسمبر

foods	أطعمة	arm	ذراع	opinion	رأى
bread	خبز	leg	رجل /ساق	address	عنوان
fish	سمك	knee	ركبة	injured	مصاب
onions	بصل	foot	قدم	reporter	مراسل
salad	سلطة	ankle	رسغ القدم	customer	زبون
molokhia	ملوخية	toe	إصبع القدم	favourite	مفضل
lamb	لحم الضأن	days of the week	أيام الأسبوع	freezer	فريزر
meat	لحم	Saturday	السبت	comfortable	مريح
koshari	كشرى	Sunday	الأحد	thirsty	عطشان
tomatoes	طماطم	Monday	الإثنين	hungry	جائع
cheese	جُبن	Tuesday	الثلاثاء	homework	واجب منزلى
pasta	مكرونة	Wednesday	الأربعاء	housework	أعمال منزلية
dates	بلح	Thursday	الخميس	neighbours	جيران
rice	أرز	Friday	الجمعة	stairs	سلالم
soup	شوربة	Fruit and Vegetables	فاكهة وخضروات	soldier	جندى
carrots	جزر	apple	تفاحة	the Great pyramid	الهرم الأكبر
potatoes	بطاطس	apricot	مشمش	The Sphinx	أبو الهول
lentils	عدس	banana	موزة	treasures	كنوز
nuts	سودانى	blackberry	التوت الشوكى	ancient	قديم/أثرى
tomato sauce	صلصة طماطم	cherry	كريز	visitor	زائر
vegetable soup	شوربة خضار	coconut	جوز الهند	nationality	جنسية
yoghurt	زبادى	fig	تين	flat	شقة
Seasons	فصول السنة	grapes	عنب	hobby	هواية
fall/autumn	الخريف	lemon	ليمون	death	موت
spring	الربيع	mango	مانجو	evaporate	يتبخر
summer	الصيف	orange	برتقال/برتقالى	condense	يتكثف
winter	الشتاء	peach	خوخ	experiment	تجربة
parts of the body	أجزاء الجسم	pear	كمثرى	train ticket	تذكرة قطار
head	رأس	pineapple	أناناس	shapes	أشكال
face	وجه	plum	برقوق	plants	نباتات
eye	عين	strawberry	فراولة	crops	محاصيل
nose	أنف	watermelon	بطيخ	wool	صوف
mouth	فم	General Words	كلمات عامة	sugar cane	قصب السكر
ear	أذن	information	معلومات	wheat	قمح
lips	شفاه	hotel manager	مدير فندق	sailor	بحار
cheek	خد	science lab	معمل علوم	ceremony	احتفال
chin	ذقن	health	صحة	stones	أحجار
neck	رقبة	important	هام/مهم	slaves	عبيد
shoulder	كتف	frightened	خائف	transport	نقل
chest	صدر	worried	قلق	common	شائع / منتشر
body	جسم	intention	نية	enormous	ضخم / هائل
hand	يد	instructions	أوامر/تعليمات	electronic	إلكترونى
finger	إصبع اليد	accurately	بدقة	polite	مهذب
elbow	كوع	friendly	ودود	angry	غاضب

Egyptian	مصرى	stomach	معدة	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية
lighthouse	منارة	safety	أمان	remember	يتذكر
toothpaste	معجون أسنان	kitchen	مطبخ	forget	ينسى
invention	إختراع	gloves	جوانتى	famous	مشهور
stopwatch	ساعة توقف	towel	فوطة	recommend	يوصى
measure	يقيس	cooker	بوتجاز	suggest	يقترح
skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب	turn off	يطفئ	museum	متحف
float	يطفو	turn on	يشغل	care	عناية/رعاية
sink	يغوص	direction	إتجاه	crafts	حرف
ink	حبر	station	محطة	problems	مشكلات
calendar	تقويم	electricity	كهرباء	interest	إهتمام
structure	بناء	fridge	ثلاجة	travelling	السفر
find out	يكتشف	damage	يدمر	tremble	يرتعد/ يرتجف
earth	الأرض	popular	شعبى	desert	صحراء
early	مبكراً	show	عرض/يعرض	summary	ملخص
scales	ميزان	battery	بطارية	discussion	مناقشة
language	لغة	comfortable	مريح	mystery	سر غامض/ لغز
rules	قواعد	voicemail	بريد صوتى	adventure	مغامرة
website	موقع	printer	طابعة	road	طريق
tape	شريط	keyboard	لوحة مفاتيح	special	خاص
rules	قواعد	mouse	فأرة	celebrate	يحتفل
website	موقع	recycle	يعيد تصنيع	celebration	إحتفال
tap	صنبور/حنفية	difference	إختلاف	activities	أنشطة
fats	دهون	price	سعر/ثمن	picnic	نزهة خلوية
proteins	بروتينات	similar	متشابه	breeze	نسيم
vitamins	فيتامينات	rubber	مطاط	sign	إشارة
carbohydrates	كربوهيدرات	tyre	إطار	fresh	نقى
energy	طاقة	sandals	صندل	bright	لامع/ساطع
ability	قدرة	rubbish	قمامة	public	عام
dairy	منتجات ألبان	paper	ورق	private	خاص
olives	زيتون	blanket	بطانية	essential	ضرورى
calcium	كالسيوم	wool	صوف	develop	يطور / ينمى
natural	طبيعى	jumper	بلوفر	expert	خبير
meals	وجبات	similarity	تشابه	results	نتائج
chemical	كيميائى	capital	عاصمة	future	مستقبل
lungs	رئتين	cotton	قطن	hardworking	مجتهد
smoking	التدخين	leather	جلد	skills	مهارات
sweets	حلوى	swimming	السباحة	pollution	تلوث
smoke	دخان/يدخن	economy	إقتصاد	universe	الكون
damage	يدمر	container	وعاء/حاوية	article	مقال
technology	تكنولوجيا	area	منطقة	telescope	تليسكوب
disease	مرض	garden	حديقة	project	مشروع
weigh	يزن	attention	انتباه	texts	نصوص
online	على الانترنت	achievements	إنجازات	scientific	علمى

Irregular verbs

be	يكون	was /were	been		know	يعرف	knew	known
beat	يهزم	beat	beaten		Keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
become	يصبح	became	become		lay	تضع	laid	laid
bend	ينثني	bent	bent		learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
begin	يبدأ	began	begun		leave	يغادر	left	left
bite	يعض	bit	bitten		lend	يسلف	lent	lent
blow	تهب	blew	blown		lie	يستلقي	lay	lain
break	يكسر	broke	broken		light	يشعل	lit	lit
bring	يحضر	brought	brought		lose	يفقد	lost	lost
build	يبني	built	built		make	يصنع	made	made
burn	يحترق	burnt	burnt		mean	يعني	meant	meant
buy	يشتري	bought	bought		meet	يقابل	met	met
catch	يمسك	caught	caught		pay	يدفع	paid	paid
choose	يختار	chose	chosen		put	يضع	put	put
come	يأتي	came	come		read	يقرأ	read	read
cost	تكلف	cost	cost		ride	يركب	rode	ridden
cut	يقطع	cut	cut		ring	يرن	rang	rung
dig	يحفر	dug	dug		rise	يرتفع	rose	risen
do	يفعل	did	done		run	يجري	ran	run
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn		say	يقول	said	said
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt		see	يري	saw	seen
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk		sell	يبيع	sold	sold
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten		send	يرسل	sent	sent
fall	تقع	fell	fallen		set	تغرب	set	set
feed	يطعم	fed	fed		shake	تهز	shook	shaken
feel	يشعر	felt	felt		show	يعرض	showed	shown
fight	يحارب	fought	fought		sing	يغني	sang	sung
find	يجد	found	found		sit	يجلس	sat	sat
fly	يطير	flew	flown		sleep	ينام	slept	slept
forget	ينسي	forgot	forgotten		speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen		spend	يقضي	spent	spent
get	يحصل	got	got		stand	يقف	stood	stood
give	يعطي	gave	given		swim	يسبح	swam	swum
go	يذهب	went	gone		take	يأخذ	took	taken
grow	ينمو	grew	grown		teach	يعلم	taught	taught
have	يمتلك	had	had		tell	يخبر	told	told
hear	يسمع	heard	heard		think	يفكر	thought	thought
hide	يختفي	hid	hidden		understand	يفهم	understood	understood
hold	يعقد-يقيم	held	held		win	يفوز	won	won
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt		write	يكتب	wrote	written

كيفية تكوين السؤال

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة

سؤال بآداة استفهام | سؤال بفعل مساعد

❶ سؤال يبدأ بآداة إستفهام وهنا الإجابة تكون على آداة الاستفهام ويتكون كالأتى:

آداة استفهام | فعل مساعد | فاعل | فعل أساسى | تكملة الجملة

أدوات الاستفهام مثل:-

where	أين	How long	كم طول المدة	How deep	كم عمق
Why	لماذا	How often	كم مرة	How high	كم إرتفاع
Who	من للفاعل/المفعول العاقل	How wide	كم إتساع	How good	ما مدى إجادة
Which	أى/ أيهما	How tall	كم طول	What	ما / ماذا
When	متى	How old	كم عمر	What time	ما الوقت
Whom	من(للمفعول العاقل)	How big	كم حجم	What size	ما حجم
Whose	ملك من/لمن؟	How many times	كم عدد المرات	What colour	ما لون
How	كم / كيف	How far	كم المسافة	What kind	ما نوع
How many	كم عدد	How fast	كم السرعة	What number	ما رقم
How much	كم كمية				

والأفعال المساعدة تنقسم إلى :-

1. Verb to (be) ⇨ am / is / are / was / were
2. Verb to (do) ⇨ do / does / did
3. Verb to (have) ⇨ have – has – had
4. Modal verbs ⇨ can / could / may / might / will / would / shall / should / must

والفاعل من الممكن أن يكون اسم أو ضمير فاعل وضمائر الفاعل هى :

I – we – you – they – he – she – it

والفعل الأساسى من الممكن أن يكون مصدر أو تصريف ثالث أو v+ ing حسب الفعل المساعد.

❶ Where do you live?
↳ I live in Cairo.
❷ How long will you stay here?
↳ I will stay for 3 weeks.
❸ When did they arrive?
↳ They arrived at 3 o'clock.
❹ What are you doing?
↳ I am reading a story.

❷ السؤال الذى يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون الإجابة عليه بـ Yes or No

↳ Have you visited Aswan? – Yes, I have.
↳ Did You watch TV? – No, I didn't.

3 – يوجد سؤال يُسمى سؤال التخيير ويبدأ بفعل مساعد, وبه كلمة (or) ولكن لا تكون الاجابة بـ (yes,/ No,) ولكن نختار كالاتى :-

☯ Do you like football or tennis? ↳ I like football.

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال و الإجابة:

Question	you	you	your
Answer	I - we	me - us	my - our
Question	yours	are you	were you ?
Answer	mine/ours	I'm/ we are	I was/ we were

ملاحظات عامة

1ـ اذا لم نجد فعل مساعد بالجملة نتبع الآتى :

اذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع وبه (S) نستخدم does و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.

He plays football ⇨ What does he play?

اذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (S) نستخدم do

I go to school by bus ⇨ How do you go to school ?

اذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم did و نعيد الفعل للمصدر .

They watched the film yesterday.
⇨ When did they watch the film?
He went to the zoo ⇨ Where did he go?

2ـ اذا كانت الإجابة بـ *no* وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسأل عن شئ آخر غير الموجود بالجملة:

No, it is my first visit to Egypt.
⇨ Is it your second visit to Egypt?

3ـ بعض الأسئلة يمكن أن نجيب عنها بمعلومة و ليس بـ *Yes* أو *No* فقط :

Can I help you?
⇨ Yes, I want ..... ⇨ I would like .....
⇨ Can I have.....? ⇨ May I have...?

4ـ السؤال المذيل (أليس كذلك) يعتمد على فهم الجملة:

You know him , don't you ?

5ـ هناك أسئلة مختصرة فى المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال

And you?	Where to?	Where from?
What else?	What about you?	Why not?

EXAMPLES

1. Computer studies is my favourite subject.
▶ What is your favourite subject?
2. I was born on August 1st, 2002. ▶ When Were you born ?
3. We have nine lessons a day. ▶ How many lessons have you got a day?
4. My mother wakes me up early. ▶ When does your mother wake you up?
5. Yes, he likes flowers very much. ▶ Does he like flowers?
6. Yes, he is a good friend. ▶ Is he a good friend?
7. My first name is Anas. ▶ What's your first name?
8. I like English. ▶ What subject do you like?
9. I'm from Zagazig. ▶ Where are you from?
10. She works at the hospital. ▶ Where does she work?
11. I've got two cousins. ▶ How many cousins have you got ?
12. He usually goes to school by bus. ▶ How does he go to school ?
13. My best friends are Omar and Hamza. ▶ Who are your best friends?

14. They're Ali 's shoes. ▶ Whose shoes are they?

Exercises

Write questions:

1- He got up at 7 a.m.
.....?

2- The books are on the shelf.
.....?

3- My father is growing potatoes now.
.....?

4- It is samy's book.
.....?

5- I didn't come to school because I was ill.
.....?

6- I went to the cinema to watch the new film.
.....?

7- I'm from Egypt.
.....?

8- We were walking home at 5 yesterday.
.....?

9- I didn't like the hotel because the rooms weren't clean.
.....?

10- I work in a travel agency now
.....?

11- Martina phones her mother every day.
.....?

12- Hala and Asmaa go to school by bus.
.....?

13- He eats cheese and bread for breakfast.
.....?

14- We get gold from mines.
.....?

15- I broke my leg when I was running
.....?

16- I go to school at seven o'clock.
.....?

17- I'm angry because I missed my train.
.....?

18- My watch is thirty five pounds.
.....?

19- Tennis is my favourite sport.
.....?

20- Garham Bell invented the telephone.
.....?

Pronouns الضمائر

ضمائر فاعل	ضمائر مفعول	صفات ملكية	ضمائر ملكية	ضمائر منعكسة
I أنا	me	my +اسم	mine ملكى	myself نفسى
He هو	him	his +اسم	his ملكه	himself نفسه
She هى	her	her+اسم	hers ملكها	herself نفسها
It هو\هى (لغير العاقل)	it	its +اسم	----------	itself نفسها
They هم\ هن	them	their+اسم	theirsملكهم	themselves أنفسهم
We نحن	us	our +اسم	ours ملكنا	ourselves أنفسنا
You انت\ انتم	you	your +اسم	yours ملكك/ملككم	yourself \yourselves نفسك/أنفسكم

ملاحظات هامة:

1. ضمائر الفاعل تأتى مكان الفاعل فى الجملة قبل الفعل.
2. ضمائر المفعول تأتى مكان المفعول في الجملة بعد الفعل أو بعد حروف الجر.
3. صفات الملكية تعبر عن الملكية و لا بد أن يتبعها الشئ المملوك.
4. ضمائر الملكية تعبر عن الملكية ولا يتبعها اسم .
5. الضمائر المنعكسة هي الضمائر التي تنتهى بالمقطع self\ selves وتأتى للتأكيد على فاعل الجملة.

Exercises

❶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. A cat doesn 't need a shower. It can clean .....
a. himself b. itself c. themselves d. ourselves
2. She looks at..... in the mirror,
a. itself b. herself c. myself d. himself
3. Spend ten minutes preparing..... for exercise.
a. myself b. yourselves c. himself d. herself
4-Which bag is ..... ?
a) her b) our c) yours d) their
5- Your house is small. ..... is big.
a) Our b) We c) Ours d) Her
6- The football is....., but the tennis racket is my sister's.
a) my b) mine c) their d) her
7- This is ..... room.
a) Manal b) Manals' c) Manal is d) Manal's
8- That is my uncle's car. It's .....
a) hers b) yours c) his d) your
9- The football belongs to the students . It's .....
a) they b) their c) theirs d) them

10- The classroom is for me and my classmates. It's ..... .

a) our b) ours c) us d) we

❷ Read and correct the underlined words:

1. The books belongs to me. It's my . (.....)
2. Where is you're father's jacket ? (.....)
3. Ahmed room is bigger than yours. (.....)
4. This is mine school. (.....)

❸ Put in myself/yourself/ourselves etc. or me/you/us etc.:

1. Amy had a great holiday. She enjoyed ..... .
2. It's not my fault. You can't blame .....
3. What I did was really bad. I'm ashamed of..... .
4. We have a problem. I hope you can help .....
5. 'Can I take another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help .....!'
6. I want you to meet Sarah. I'll introduce..... to her.
7. Don't worry about us. We can take care of..... .
8. Don't worry about the children. I'll take care of..... .
9. I gave them a key to our house so that they could let ..... in.

The present simple tense المضارع البسيط

التكوين

✍ يوضع الفعل فى التصريف الأول مع (I – You – We – They) و الجمع.

☯ I go to school by car everyday.

☯ We learn English at school.

☯ إذا كان فاعل الجملة مفرد غائب مثل (He - She – It – Ahmed ...) يُضاف (s) للفعل.

☯ He drinks tea every morning.

☯ يُضاف (es) للفعل إذا كان الفعل التى ينتهى بإحدى الحروف الآتية (ss – sh – ch – x – o)

go ⇨ goes cross ⇨ crosses

wash ⇨ washes watch ⇨ watches

☯ Sara goes to school by bus.

الإستخدام

☯ يُستخدم الفعل المضارع ليعبر عن حقائق (facts) .

☯ The sun rises in the east. ☯ The earth goes round the sun.

☯ يُعبر عن عادات و يُستخدم مع ظروف التكرار مثل:

☯always دائما ☯usually عادة ☯everyكل ☯oftenغالبا

☯sometimes أحيانا ☯generallyعموما ☯everمن قبل ☯neverأبدا

ملحوظة

ظروف التكرار تأتى قبل الفعل الأساسى أو بعد (v. to be)

☯ I usually go to school on foot. ☯He is always late for school.

☯ نستخدم (do – does) فى السؤال و النفى و بعدهما الفعل فى المصدر

I / You / We / They ⇨ do/don't

He / She / it ⇨ does /doesn't

☯ Do you like football? Yes, I do No, I don't.

☯ Does he like tennis? ⇨ Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

☯ Magdy doesn't go to bed early. ☯ Boys don't wear skirts.

لعمل سؤال بأداة استفهام

آداة استفهام	do / does	فاعل	فعل فى المصدر	تكملة الجملة

Examples

✓ I get up at 8 o'clock every morning.
When do you get up every morning?
✓ I work in a shop
Where do you work?
✓ Julie doesn't drink tea because she doesn't like it.
Why doesn't Julie drink tea?
✓ Robert usually travels two or three times a year.
How often does Robert travel?

Exercises

❶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Samir usually ..... to work by train.
a. going b. go c. goes d. gone
2. Faten never ..... to school late. It's her habit.
a. arrives b. arrive c .arriving d. arrived
3. ..... Adel at home now?
a. Is b. does c. Do d. has
4. She usually ..... early.
a. came b. coming c. comes d. come
5. What time does he usually ..... work?
a. leave b. leaves c. leaving d. left
6. My friends usually..... the internet after dinner.
a. serve b. serves c. surf d. surfs
7. ..... Soha ill? –Yes, but she will be better.
a. Has b. Is c. Does d. Was
8. Amal is very good at English. She...it every day.
a. study b. studied c. studying d. studies
9. Where ..... your uncle live?
a. does b. is c. has d. do
10. Rahma ..... travels to Alexandria by train.
a. isn't b. doesn't c. never d. don't
11. She always gets up early. It ..... her habit.
a. must b. is c. was d. have been
12. Which sport ..... you like to do?
a. have b. has c. does d. do

❷ Read and correct the underlined words:

1. She often had lunch in a restaurant. She is used to doing so. (.....)
2. My brother never tell lies. (.....)
3. Ali sometimes is late for school. (.....)

4. My father usually drive to wor (.....)
5. Is Adel live in Benha? –No, he stays with his family in Cairo. (.....)
6. Good students never repeats mistakes. (.....)

❸ Complete the sentences using the following verbs :

cause(s) close(s) connect(s) go(es) live(s) speak(s) take(s)

1. Tanya speaks German very well.
2. Ben and Jack ..... to the same school.
3. Bad driving ..... many accidents.
4. The museum ..... at 4 o'clock on Sundays.
5. My parents ..... in a very small flat.
6. The Olympic Games ..... place every four years.
7. The Panama Canal ..... the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

❹ Put the verb into the correct form:

1. Julia doesn't drink (not / drink) tea very ofen.
2. What time ..... (the banks / close) here?
3. I have a car, but I..... (not / use) it much.
4. Where..... (Maria / come) from? Is she Spanish?
5. 'What ..... (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
6. Look at this sentence. What ..... (this word / mean)?
7. David isn't very fit. He..... (not / do) any sport.
8. It ..... (take) me an hour to get to work in the morning. How long ..... (it / take) you?

The present continuous tense المضارع المستمر

التكوين

Subject فاعل + am / is / are + فعل + ing

- I am playing football now.
- She is reading a book at the moment.
- Look, they are playing basketball.

الإستخدام

يعبر عن حدث يتم الآن و مستمر فى الحدوث لم ينته بعد، و يأتى مع الكلمات الآتية:

now الآن Listen استمع at the moment فى هذه اللحظة
Look انظر at the present time فى الحاضر

- He is watching TV at the sitting room now.

فى النفى نستخدم not بعد (am – is – are)

- The girl isn't singing now.

يعبر عن حدث مخطط له في المستقبل.

- I am travelling to England next week.

لعمل سؤال بآداة استفهام فى المضارع المستمر:

آداة استفهام + am / is / are + فاعل + فعل + ing + تكملة الجملة

- What is he doing? He is running.
- Where is she playing now? She is playing at the club now.

لعمل سؤال بفعل مساعد فى المضارع المستمر:

Am / Is / Are	فاعل	فعل + ing	تكملة الجملة

- Is Amal a student? Yes, she is a studen't. No, she is a teacher.
- Are you happy? Yes, I am . No, I'm not.

Exercises

❶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. George ..... his exercise now.
a. is doing b. does c. doing d. was doing
2. What ..... you doing now?
a. do b. are c. were d. is
3. Look! Adel ..... over there.
a. comes b. was coming c. is coming d. coming
4. Hala ... watching TV; she is doing her exercises.
a. isn't b. doesn't c. hasn't d. don't
5. Rami usually surfs the internet every evening, but now he ... for the exam.
a. revises b. revised c. is revising d. revising
6. What is Tamer ..... at this moment?
a. did b. does c. done d. doing
7. Nurses ..... sick people.
a. are usually helping b. usually help c. usually helps d. usually are helping
8. Is lunch ready? –No, mother ..... it.
a. makes b. made c. is making d. is made
9. Adel ..... in his office now.
a. doesn't b. isn't c. hasn't d. wasn't
10. Dalia..... to Alexandria now. She is still at home.
a. isn't travelling b. doesn't travel c. never travel d. don't travel
11. Is Gamal doing his exercises? –No, he ... in bed.
a. lies b. lays c. is lying d. is laying
12. I ..... to have a cup of coffee, please.
a. am wanting b .wanting c. wants d. want

❷ Read and correct the underlined words:

1. She has lunch now. (.....)
2. What is your brother write? (.....)
3. Listen! He sing. (.....)
4. My brother has driving to work now. (.....)
5. Is Adel drawing? –No, he watches TV. (.....)
6. Are these students doing their homework now? –No, they don't. (.....)

❸ Write questions. Use the present continuous:

1. What's all that noise? *What's happening* ? (what / happen?)
2. What's the matter? ..... (why / you / cry?)
3. Where's your mother? ..... (she / work / today?)
4. I haven't seen you for ages. .....
(what / you / do / these days?)
5. Amy is a student. ..... (what / she / study?)
6. Who are those people? ..... (what / they / do?)
7. I heard you started a new job. ..... (you / enjoy / it?)
8. We're not in a hurry. ..... (why / you / walk / so fast?)

The past simple tense الماضى البسيط

التكوين

هناك نوعان من الأفعال فى الماضى :

فعل عادى (منتظم) — فعل شاذ (غير منتظم)

يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed للفعل إذا كان فعل عادى (منتظم) مثل :

play – played help – helped

أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل :

have ⇨ had go ⇨ went

الإستخدام

- Yesterday , I went to Cairo .
- She visited Luxor last month.
- In 1992 , there was a horrible earthquake in Egypt.
- Ali took twelve hours to reach Aswan.

يعبر عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى وانتهى.

فى حالة النفى: يتم وضع didn't قبل الفعل و يأتى بعدها فعل فى المصدر (بدون إضافات).

تكملة الجملة — مصدر — didn't — فاعل

- I didn't buy anything because I didn't have any money.
- Ahmed didn't do anything.

لعمل سؤال بآداة استفهام فى الماضى البسيط:

? تكملة الجملة — مصدر — فاعل — did — آداة استفهام

- Where did you go last week? I went to my uncle's farm.
- How many people did they invite to the weddin? He invited 200 people.
- What did you do yesterday? I did my homework and played.

لعمل سؤال بفعل مساعد فى الماضى البسيط:

? تكملة الجملة — مصدر — فاعل — Did

⇨ Did Ali make a box yesterday?

Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

⇨ Did you visit the citadel last year ?

No , I didn't visit it.

ملاحظات هامة:

(1) اذا كان الفعل المنتظم ينتهى بحرف (e) نضـع له (d) لتحويله للماضى.

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

(2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع ied .

study → studied cry → cried marry → married

(3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع (ed) .

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعَف الساكن.

stop → stopped plan → planned

الكلمات الدالة على الماضى البسيط:

Yesterday أمس	Last .. الماضي	in + سنة ماضية
ago منذ	One day ذات يوم	Once upon a time ذات مرة

Exercises

❶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Yesterday, I ..... a lot of sweets.
a. eat b. ate c. eating d.eats

2 ..... Amir see his mother yesterday ?
a. Do b. Does c. Did d. Doing

3. My uncle..... his car last week.
a. sell b. sold c. sells d. selling

4. Where..... you go last weekend ?
a. do b. did c. does d. doing

5. I met my mother and..... her some flowers.
a. buy b. bought c. buying d. buys

6. Yesterday, we didn't ..... anywhere.
a. drive b. drove c. driving d. drives

7. What did you..... yesterday ?
a. do b.does c.did d. doing

8.I.... good walking shoes when I went to the zoo.
a. wear b. wore c. wearing d. wears

9- He ..... in the sea last Friday.
a.swim b. swam c. swimming d. swims

10- I ..... my lunch at home an hour ago.
a. ate b. eat c. was eat d. eating

11- Who .....you see after school last Monday?
a. do b. did c. does d. were

12-..... your sister buy a new book yesterday?
a. Do b. Did c. Does d. Were

❷ Read and correct the underlined words:

1- She study English yesterday. (.....)

2- Why did he tired last week? (.....)
3- Did he tried this shoes yesterday? (.....)
4- He didn't rode on a camel before. (.....)
5- I do shopping yesterday. (.....)
6- He shown me his mobile. (.....)

❸ Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw write

1. Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
2. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father ..... me.'
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we..... it.
4. Dave..... down the stairs this morning and .....his leg.
5. Joe..... the ball to Sue, who..... it.
6. Kate..... a lot of money yesterday. She .....a dress which ..... £100.

❹ You ask James about his holiday in the US. Write your questions.

1. You: Where did you go ?
James: To the USA. We went on a trip from San Francisco to Denver.
2. You: How ..... ? By car?
James: Yes, we hired a car in San Francisco.
3. You: It's a long way to drive. How long ..... ?
James: Two weeks. We stopped at a lot of places along the way.
4. You: Where ..... ? In hotels?
James: Yes, small hotels or motels.
5. You: ..... good?
James: Yes, but it was very hot – sometimes too hot.
6. You: ..... the Grand Canyon?
James: Of course. It was wonderful.

The past continuous tense الماضى المستمر

التكوين

فاعل | was /were | فعل + ing | تكملة الجملة

الإستخدام

☯ يعبر عن فعل كان مستمراً لفترة معينة فى وقت معين فى الماضى.

☯I was watching TV. ☯He was playing tennis.

☯ يعبر أيضا عن حدثان وقعا فى الماضى و قطع أحدهما الأخر و يكون الحدث الأول ماضي مستمر و الذى قطعه (الحدث المفاجئ) ماضى بسيط.

When عندما | ماضى بسيط | ماضى مستمر

☯ When my dad arrived, I was reading.

While, As, Just as+ بينما ماضى بسيط , ماضى مستمر

While بينما | ماضى مستمر | ماضى بسيط

☯ While I was reading, my dad arrived.

✍ اذا كان الحدثين مستمرين في وقت واحد دون أن يقطع أحدهما الأخر نستخدم الآتـى:

While / As | ماضى مستمر | ماضى مستمر

ماضى مستمر | While / As | ماضى مستمر

☯ While we were walking in this street, it was raining.
☯ It was raining while we were walking in this street
☯ I was doing my homework while my brother was playing.

✍ يتم النفى كالآتى:

فاعل | wasn't /weren't | فعل + ing | تكملة الجملة

☯ Ali wasn't eating.

✍ فى حالة السؤال بهل :

was /were | فاعل | فعل + ing | تكملة الجملة ?

☯ Were you studying English yesterday evening?
☯ Yes, I was ☯ No, I wasn't

✍ السؤال بآداة استفهام:

آداة استفهام | was / were | فاعل | فعل + ing | تكملة الجملة ?

☯ When was Hani sleeping? ✍ He was sleeping at night.

Exercises

❶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. While Nisreen ....., her uncle arrived.
a. cooking b. was cooking c. cooked d. is cooking
2. Faten saw an accident while she ..... home.
a. was driving b. drives c. is driving d. driving
3. While ..... the exercise, the telephone rang.
a. was going b. is doing c. doing d. done
4. When Wael ..... home, his wife was still preparing lunch.
a. returns b. returning c. returned d. is returning
5. What..... when your father returned home yesterday?
a. you were doing b. were you doing c. are you doing d. you are doing
6. I ..... my lessons between 6 and 8 o'clock yesterday.
a. am revising b. was revising c. revise d. revised
7. I was doing my homework while my brother .....the internet.

a. surfing b. is surfing c. surfed d. was surfing

8. As I was walking to school, I …… my friend Gamal.

a. am meeting b. met c. was meeting d.will meet

9. While Amani and Ali …… in the garden, their mother called them.

a. were playing b. was playing c. play d. played

10.Ali didn't answer the phone because he…a shower.

a. has b. had c. was having d. is having

11. Ali fell asleep while …… his homework.

a. did b. doing c. was doing d. is doing

12. Don't make noise while your father ……

a. sleep b. sleeping c. is sleeping d. was sleeping

❷ Read and correct the underlined words:

1.When Samir arrives, I was still doing my homework. (……)

2. While I am at home, Kamel arrived and gave me a present. (……)

3. Ali fell to the ground while play football. (……)

4. What were you study when Tamer visited you? (……)

5. Is Adel watching TV when you entered the room? (……)

6. When Ola was translating the passage, she find some difficult words. (…..)

❸ Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. Jenny was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).

2. 'What …… (you / do) at this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'

3. '…… (you / go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'

4. How fast …… (you / drive) when the accident…… (happen)?

5. Sam (take) …… a picture of me while I…… (not / look).

6. We were in a very difficult position. We…… (not / know) what to do, so we …… (do) nothing.

7. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he …… (try) to find a job.

8. I …… (walk) along the street when suddenly I…… (hear) something behind me. Somebody …… (follow) me. I was scared and I…… (start) to run.

Countable nouns الأسماء معدودة

- الأسماء المعدودة هى الأسماء التى لها مفرد ولها جمع ،عند المفرد تسبق بـ (a/ an)
- تستخدم (a / an) قبل الاسم الذى يعد (مفرد) مثل a book – an apple
- تستخدم أيضا قبل الصفة التى تتبع بإسم موصوف a clever boy
- ملحوظة هامة : تستخدم (a) قبل الاسم الذى يبدأ بحرف ساكن مثل (a car)
- تستخدم (an) قبل الاسم الذى يبدأ بحرف متحرك (an egg)
- وعند الجمع تنتهى بـــ (S) egg ⇨ eggs
- والحروف المتحركة هى (a – e – i – o – u)
- إذا انتهى الإسم بأحد الحروف الآتية (s/ ss/sh/ch/o/x/z) يضاف إليه: (es)

watch ⇨ watches dress ⇨ dresses

Uncountable nouns الأسماء الغير معدودة

الأسماء الغير معدودة (الكميات) هى التى لا تسبق بأدوات نكرة (a – an) وليس لها جمع وتكون مفردة دائما أى تعامل معاملة المفرد مثل :

water, oil, Oxygen, brick , bread , paper,Rice ,Sand

PARTITIVES المجزئات

Some بعض

تستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد والتى لا تعد وتأتى فى الإثبات والعرض والطلب

- I drank some water — إثبات
- Would you like some tea ? — عرض
- Can I have some of these apples ? — طلب

Any أى

تأتى فى النفى والسؤال

تستخدم مع الأسماء التى تعد والتى لا تعد.

- There isn't any boy here.
- Is there any tea in the cup?

Many كثير

تستخدم مع الأسماء التى تعد (الأعداد)

- There are many boys here.

Much كثير

تستخدم مع الأسماء التى لا تعد (الكميات)

- There is so much milk.

There is يوجد للمفرد

تستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة و الأسماء الغير معدودة (الكميات)

- There is (an apple – a bag -spaghetti-oil- milk).

There are يوجد للجمع

تستخدم مع الأسماء الجمع (الأعداد)

- There are (apples / oranges).

How many + اسم يعد جمع كم عدد

How much اسم لايعد كم كمية

الأشياء المكونة من جزأين مثل:

- gloves / scissors / trousers / shoes / shorts / pants / jeans / pyjamas/...

تعامل هذه الكلمات معاملة المفرد في حالة استخدام معها كلمة (Pair) و جمع في حالة عدم استخدامها

- His trousers are dirty. فعل جمع
- A pair of socks doesn't cost much money. فعل

Exercises

❶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I need ..... bread, please.
a. a b. some c. an d. many
2. There isn't ..... meat in the dish.
a. any b. some c. a d. few
3. There are ..... lentils in the dish.
a. much b. any c. some d. a
4. How ..... bread do you need?
a. any b. many c. much d. some
5. ..... there any rice in the dish?
a. Are b. Is c. Were d. Have
6. There ..... any salt in the kitchen.
a. doesn't b. don't c. aren't d. isn't
7. Would you like ..... salad with fish?
a. some b. many c. an d. any
8. There ..... some bread on the table.
a. isn't b. aren't c. are d. is
9. Is there ..... cheese in the fridge?
a. some b. any c. a d. an
10. How ..... books do you have?
a. much b. many c. often d .far
11. There ..... much meat in the kitchen. We needed to buy more.
a. wasn't b. weren't c. aren't d .haven't been
12. Don't eat this meat. ..... has gone bad.
a. It b. She c. He d. They

❷ Read and correct the underlined words:

1. There is many meat in the dish. (.....)
2. This water smell bad. (.....)
3. Did you buy some new books? (.....)
4. There are much water on the floor. (.....)
5. Give me some pen, please. (.....)
6. Gold are more expensive than silver. (.....)

❸ Put in some or any:

1. We didn't buy ..... flowers.
2. Tonight I'm going out with ..... friends of mine.
3. Have you seen ..... good movies recently?
4. I'd like ..... information about what there is to see in this town.
5. I didn't have..... money. I had to borrow .....
6. You can use your card to withdraw money at..... cash machine.
7. Those apples look nice. Shall we get .....?
8. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on ..... train you like.
9. 'Can I have..... more coffee, please?' 'Sure. Help yourself.'
10. If there are ..... words you don't understand, look them up in a

dictionary.

11. We wanted to buy..... grapes, but they didn't have..... in the shop.

Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

who – which - that whose – where - when

Who (الذى / التى)

يأتى بعد اسم عاقل مثل :

(Man- woman- boy- doctor- policeman- someone-somebody)

اسم عاقل + who + verb

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوى على اسم عاقل

و الجملة الثانية تحتوى على ضمير يعود على هذا الاسم مثل :

(He- she –they -him- her- them)

طريقة الربط

نحذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية و نضع ضمير الربط who

بعد الاسم العاقل الذى يصفه فى الجملة الأولى

- The boy who studied hard got high marks.
- I thanked the man who helped me.
- The woman was happy. She won a prize.
- The woman ,who won a prize, was happy.
- The doctor saved the patient.He was clever.
- The doctor who was clever saved the patient.

Which / that (الذى / التى)

ضمير ربط بمعنى الذى \ التى و تأتى بعد اسم غير عاقل مثل :

(animal /book /camera /cat /tree / something / ...)

اسم غير عاقل + which .....

- The camera which he bought yesterday cost a lot of money.
- The book which \that he read last week was about politics.
- The man killed the snake that\ which attacked his son.

ملحوظة

يمكن أن تحل that محل who كما أنها يمكن ان تحل محل which

أى أنها تستخدم للتعبير عن العاقل و غير العاقل.

whose (ذو /صاحب)

اسم +whose + اسم

تعبر عن الملكية دائما يتبعها اسم و يسبقها اسم و الإسم بعدها مضاف لما قبلها.

- The boy whose bag was lost was crying
- The girl whose dress is green is my sister.

تستخدم لربط جملتين ، الجملة الأولى تحتوى على اسم (عاقل\ غير عاقلا و الجملة الثانية تحتوى صفة ملكية يعود على هذا الاسم) مثل:

his /her/ their/ 's

طريقة الربط

1ـ نحذف صفة الملكية من الجملة الثانية .

2ـ نضع *whose* فى بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause

- The man was very happy. His son came first in the exam.
- The man whose son came first in the exam was very happy.
- The man is a minister وزير . His car is black .
- The man whose car is black is aminister.
- The girl was sad. Her sister had an accident.
- The girl whose sister had an accident was sad.

Where (حيث)

ضمير ربط بمعنى (حيث) و تأتى بعد اسم يدل على مكان (Place)

Place\ house\ factory\ school\ room\ site

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولي تحتوي على اسم يدل على مكان

الجملة الثانية تحتوى على ضمير يعود على هذا المكان مسبوق بحرف جر (In\ on\ at) أو كلمة there .

طريقة الربط

نحذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية و حرف الجر / كلمة there

نضع where فى بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين relative clause

تأتي where بعد المكان .

- The factory makes TVs. My uncle works there.
- The factory where my uncle works makes TVs.
- The school is very clean. I work in it.
- The school where I work is very clean.

Where =حرف الجر+ which

- The room where I live is very comfortable.
- The room which I live in is very comfortable.
- The room in which I live is very comfortable.

When (عندما)

ضمير ربط بمعنى عندما تأتى بعد اسم يدل على زمن .

(time\ day\ week\ month\ year\ season \ ....)

تستخدم لربط جملتين الجملة الأولى تحتوى على اسم يدل على زمن

بحرف جر (in\on\ at)و الجملة الثانية تحتوى على ضمير يعود عل هذا الاسم مسبوق

طريق الربط

نحذف الضمير و حرف الجر من الجملة الثانية

نضع when فى بداية الجملة الثانية لتكوين Relative clause

تأتي When بعد الزمن في الجملة الأولي أينما وجد

- Friday is very busy. I visit all my friends on it. Friday when I visit all friends is very busy.

when = حرف الجر+ which

☯ July is the month when we go to Alexandria.
↳ July is the month in which we go to Alexandria.

Exercises

❶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.Tennis is a game .....many people enjoy.
a) who b) where c) which d) when
2.That's the sports club ..... my brother plays basketball.
a) when b) who c) which d) where
3. Hamdi is the boy .....can swim really fast.
a) who b) where c) which d) when
4.This is a bird .....lives in the desert.
a) who b) that c) where d) when
5. That is the shop .....Magda bought her jumper.
a) who b) where c) which d) when
6.This is my cousin ..... lives in Kenya.
a) where b) who c) which d) whose
7.This is the café ..... we had lunch.
a) who b) where c) which d) when
8.This is the new book ..... I bought yesterday.
a) who b) where c) which d) when
9. Dina is a girl..... brother does very well in exams.
a) whose b) who c) when d) where
10. I can't find the magazine ..... I was reading a few minutes ago.
a) whose b) who c) that d) where

❷ Make one sentence from two. Use who/that/which.

1. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
2. A waiter served us. He was impolite and impatient.
The .....
3. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
The .....
4. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
The .....
5. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
The .....

❷ Complete the sentences using who/whom/whose/where.

1. We helped some people whose car had broken down.
2. A tomb is a place..... people are buried.
3. A doctor is a person ..... examines patients.
4. An orphan is a child..... parents are dead.
5. What's the name of the hotel..... your parents are staying?
6. This school is only for children..... first language is not English.
7. The person from..... I bought my car is a friend of my father's.
8. I live in a friendly village..... everybody knows everybody else.